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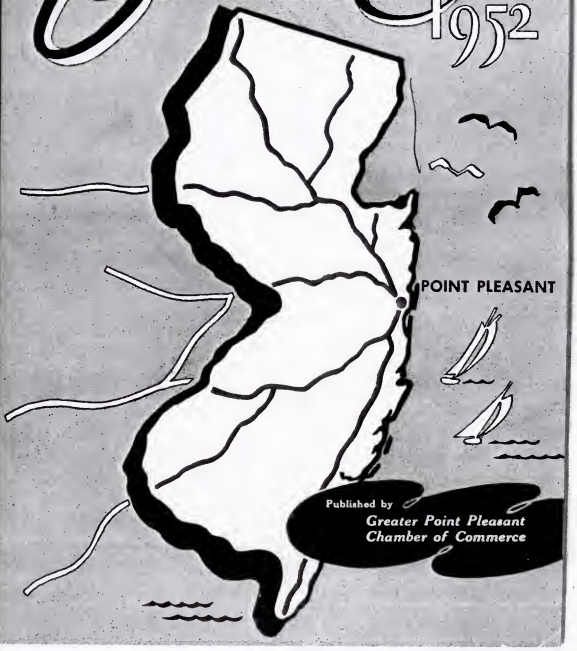

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New Brunswick Historical Club

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Seventieth Anniversary

December 5, 1940

New Brunswick, New Jersey

Souvenir of Pittsburg

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The Pittsburgh of To-day

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THE LATEST VIEWS OF *Philadelphia*

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PHILADELPHIA

1776 1926

The Cradle of Liberty

Photographs by H. Armstrong Roberts

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in

STAMP & STORY

100 Authentic Sketches

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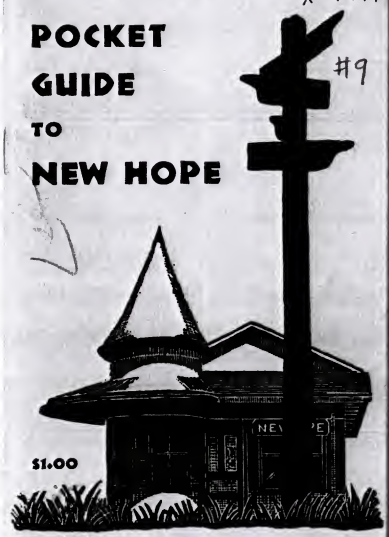

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HISTORY OF COOK FOREST

One of the Giant Pines Spanned by Three Girls

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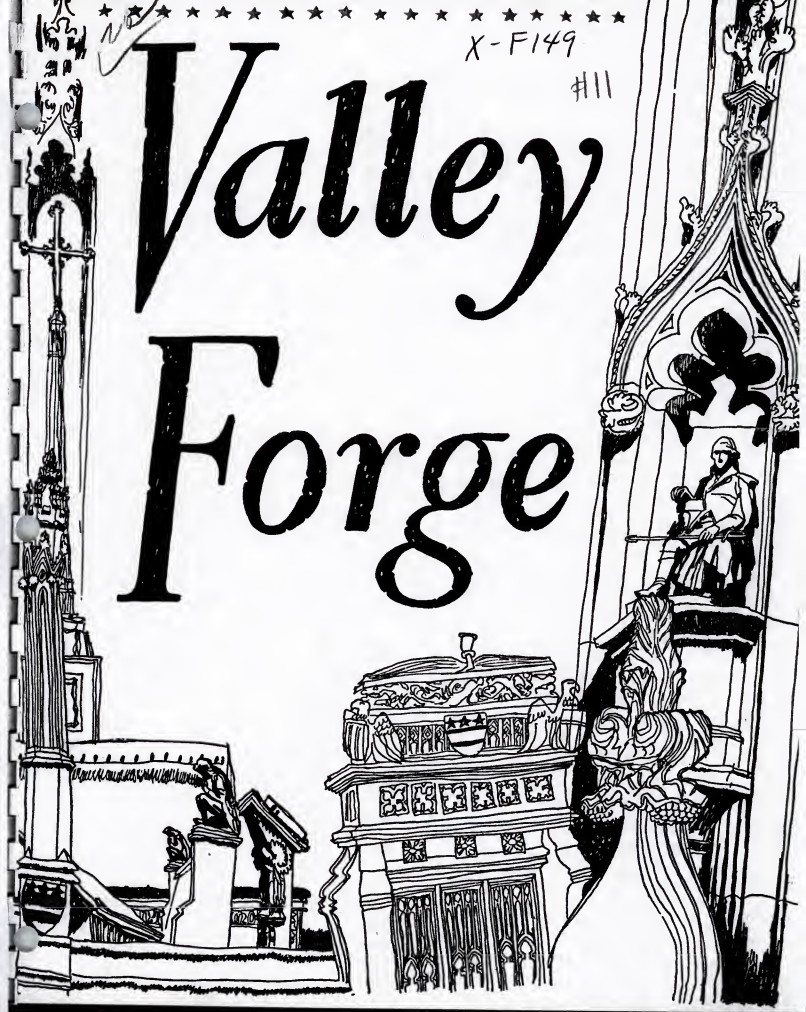
Valley Forge



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History Of Cook Forest

Andrew Cook, pioneer Pennsylvania lumberman, who developed the area that is now Cook Forest State Park. Born January 14, 1824, died November 18, 1891.

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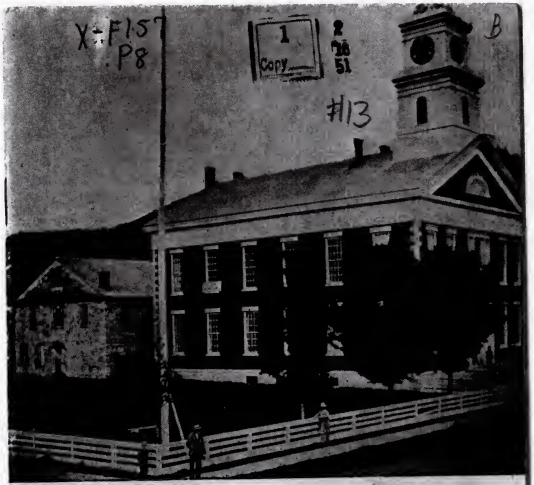

Potter Co., Pa.
"
Form card

Historical Notes

In The Development Of Potter County

X-F157
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TRAILS OF WYOMING

#14

BY MERLE WILSON

X-F 158
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LIBERTY BELL SERIES - No. 1

Bonds Division.

[illegible] for newspaper use in the Independence (Savings Bonds) Drive, May 15-July 4, 1950, by Burton Davis, Chief, Special Services, U.S. Savings

#15

On May 15, shortly before 11 p.m. EST, in Independence Hall at Philadelphia, the Secretary of the Treasury will tap the Liberty Bell to signal the opening of the U. S. Savings Bonds Independence Drive, of which the Bell is the campaign symbol. During the drive, May 15 - July 4, 52 replicas of the Bell will visit some 2,000 cities, so that millions of Americans can see what the original looks like and hear what it must have sounded like in 1776. Thus the Liberty Bell, long our most cherished patriotic relic, goes on serving the nation whose birth it proclaimed, in the cause of personal independence through thrift.

The highlights of its fascinating history, verified from original sources and separating fact from legend, will be reviewed in a series of six articles of which this is the first.

I

Four Bells for Liberty

There were four Liberty Bells, altogether; three cast and recast from the same metal, of which the third is our hallowed Liberty Bell of 1776, and a fourth, cast from the original mold, whose final fate is still something of a mystery.

Two hundred years ago, on January 27, 1750, the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania wrote the first paragraph in the Liberty Bell's history by ordering a steeple to be built atop the square brick stair tower at the center of the south front of the State House in Philadelphia "with a suitable place for hanging a Bell."

The first Quaker settlers had brought a small bell from England, and hung it on a tree to call the people together. Later, a larger public bell was imported, but by 1750 the city had far outgrown its range. On October 16, 1751, the Assembly authorized the three superintendents of the State House, occupied since 1736, to order a suitable bell cast in Great Britain. On November 1, the superintendents wrote Robert Charles, London agent of the Province, "to get us a good bell, of about two thousand pounds weight (to) cost...about one hundred pounds sterling... with the following words well-shaped in large letters around it, viz: 'By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, for the State House in the City

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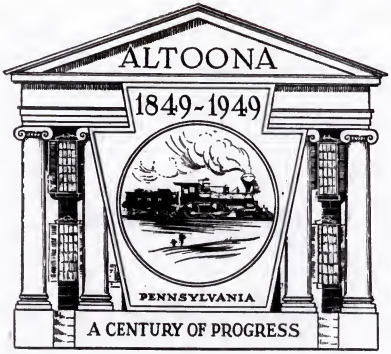

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Noteworthy Personages and Historical Events

Official Souvenir Program

ALTOONA'S CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

August 7th to 14th, 1949

Price, One Dollar

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COMMUNITY MEMORIAL BUILDING

and

a brief history of

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Ephrata and the Cloister

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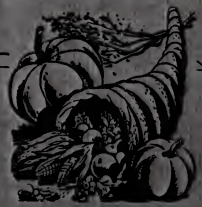

THE FAMED MARKETS OF *Lancaster Pa.*

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BY

M. LUTHER HEISEY

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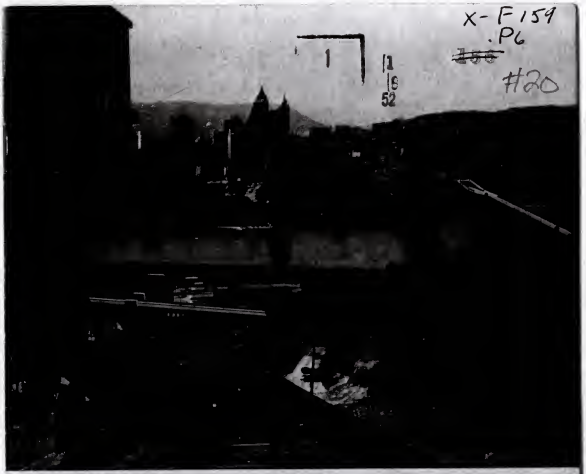

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Urban Contrasts

The Geography of Pittsburgh

By M. GRAHAM NETTING

Assistant Director, Carnegie Museum,

Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

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Souvenir Program

Dedication

.....OF THE.....

War Memorial

.....FOR.....

East Cocalico Township

.....AND.....

The Reamstown Memorial Park

Sunday, July 20, 1947

2:00 P. M.—Dedication Service
3:00 P. M.—Band Concert
7:00 P. M.—Community Service of Worship
8:00 P. M.—Band Concert

Music by

The Spring Garden Band

of YORK, PA.

2912
Bek.
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7120

Views of Wilmington and Vicinity

F186.R1 #123
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What Gov. Ritchie Has Done About:

Taxes, Agriculture, Schools, Veterans, Roads, Education, Health, Children, Crime Prevention, Social Welfare, Governmental Efficiency, Labor.

Maryland Is Proud To Offer Ritchie To The Nation

Issued by the
Ritchie-for-President Committee
of Maryland

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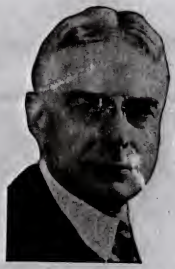
What Ritchie Stands For



A REAL Democrat's Political Philosophy

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Win With Ritchie

ALBERT C. RITCHIE

NOMINATION Means ELECTION

Issued by the
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#26

Ritchie, Albert Cabell, 1876-1936.

GOVERNOR RITCHIE'S STATEMENT ON PROHIBITION

My position on the Eighteenth Amendment has been well known for a long time. I think it was a mistake to put it in the Constitution. I believe the welfare of the people and the cause of temperance will be served by rectifying this mistake, and I hope this Convention will take a clear cut, definite and unmistakable stand for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, thus returning the whole subject to the States.

I think that those States and communities which wish to enact prohibitory legislation are entitled to do so. If this meets the circumstances or desires of any of the States, then such States should be free and undisturbed in their right to have the legislation they want. More than that, effective Federal measures should be established to protect those States against shipments from other States which would contravene their laws and the will of their people.

X-F186
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#27

OFFICIAL CAMPAIGN SONG

"Ritchie of Maryland"

(Tune: Anchors Aweigh)

America awake, your duty weigh.
Jackson and Jefferson and Cleveland call you
day by day, ay.
The way, the truth, the light is pointed clear;
Bert Ritchie is the light, so put him over,
put him over, yea!

x x x

Ritchie of Maryland will win this fray,
We'll win with Ritchie, boys, for he's the
man to save the day, ay!
Ritchie of Maryland, tried and found true,
We'll win with Ritchie, boys, so put him
over, put him over, yea!

x x x

Ritchie of Maryland, true Democrat,
Father of States' Rights, will put a feather
in your h-at!
Ritchie of Maryland, our mighty man,
Ritchie means victory, so put him over, put
him over, yea!

X-F186
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#28

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in your h-at!
Ritchie of Maryland, our mighty man,
Ritchie means victory, so put him over, put
him over, yea!

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#29

RESOLUTION ADOPTED MAY 12, 1932, BY THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF MARYLAND INSTRUCTING THE MARYLAND DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION TO VOTE FOR GOVERNOR ALBERT C. RITCHIE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS,

Hon. Albert C. Ritchie is Maryland's most distinguished citizen in public life. He has been Assistant City Solicitor of Baltimore, People's Counsel to the Public Service Commission of Maryland, Attorney General of Maryland and Governor of Maryland. To all of these offices he brought such a high degree of intelligence, ability, industry and unswerving honesty of purpose that he won, for all time, the admiration and gratitude of his fellow citizens. During his service as Attorney General, with the country at war, he left the State to become General Counsel to the United States War Industries Board, and in that capacity he again demonstrated his qualifications as a great lawyer, and as a capable, resourceful and wise administrator. His success in that position attracted nation-wide attention, which became more marked as the record of his achievements as Governor of the State was enlarged year after year, and as the people of the State, breaking all political precedent, returned him to office term after term, by ever increasing majorities. He is now serving his fourth term, and he has been Governor of Maryland since January 1920. And,

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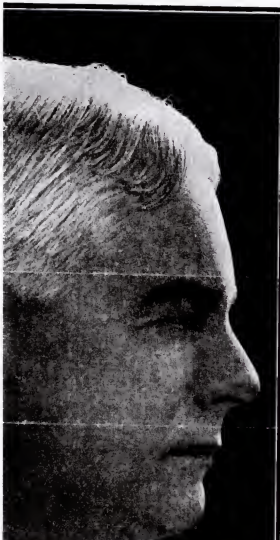
#30

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR ALBERT C. RITCHIE OF MARYLAND
AT 150th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
BROADCAST FROM CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND,
OVER NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY COAST TO COAST NET WORK,
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1932,
BETWEEN 11:00 O'CLOCK A. M. AND 12:00 O'CLOCK, NOON, E.S.T.

THE FAITH THAT IS AMERICA

I count it an honor to take part in these memorable exercises. Washington College belongs to America, and merits the tributes America pays her today. For one hundred and fifty years the influence of this institution has radiated American ideals and culture throughout the land. Her sons played a considerable and honorable part in founding the American government. Her sons have since played a considerable and honorable part in maintaining and developing it, and in preserving and fulfilling its aspirations.



Underwood & Underwood

Governor Ritchie—who does not sidestep issues, straddle or take refuge behind sonorous platitudes.

(*This article of January 20th, 1932, reprinted by special permission of* COLLIER'S NATIONAL WEEKLY.)

#31

States' Rights Ritchie

They don't like to reelect their governors in Maryland. From 1838 to 1918 not one was given a second term. And now look at Albert Cabell Ritchie. They've put him in the governor's chair for the fourth time and they seem to be contented. There must be more to the man than a voice raised in denunciation of prohibition. There is. Here you have the man and his views—a vigorous, useful citizen and one of the foremost candidates for the Democratic nomination

By George Creel

MOST notabilities, on being mentioned for the Presidency, turn at once into a stuffed shirt or a walking frock coat, from which speech issues only after each word has been searched to make sure that it has been divested of everything save sound.

It is the unique distinction of Albert Cabell Ritchie, Maryland's governor, that he is today just as he was before enthusiastic friends proposed his name as a candidate for the highest office in the land. He retains his simplicity and naturalness in full degree and talks with all his wonted courage and candor.

In the course of a recent interview every issue now before the American people, either directly or indirectly, came up for discussion, and not once did he sidestep, straddle or take refuge behind those sonorous platitudes that have come to be the hallmark of modern statesmanship. Prohibition, tariff, compulsory unemployment insurance, the Sherman Act, overproduction, water power, foreign debts and foreign policies, crop reduction, overcapitalization — he took them all in his stride, frankly and cheerfully, halting only to frame his thought more clearly.

"Take me or leave me." That seems to be his attitude. "Here's where I stand and this is what I think."

Another element of surprise is furnished by the appearance of the man. The great herd bull of the Wets, according to newspaper headlines and Dr. Clarence True Wilson, Ritchie ought by rights to have a plush face and bottle nose, set off by a check suit and diamond horseshoe pin. Instead of that, he comes pretty close to being what we all love to think of as the Typical American. Tall, slender, his face curiously young against his thatch of white hair, he has distinction together with good looks, charm and a gay, infectious good humor.

No Prohibition for Maryland

Prohibition, of course, had an early and important place in our conversation, for it was the Eighteenth Amendment that first brought Governor Ritchie into national prominence. Back in 1922, it may be remembered, President Harding called a conference for the purpose of telling the states their duty with respect to enforcement. Everything was proceeding harmoniously and according to schedule, when suddenly the comparatively unknown governor of Maryland upset the apple cart. Courteously and amiably, but quite firmly, he made it clear that his state had no intention of passing any Baby Volstead Act.

"The Eighteenth Amendment," he said, "is an unwarranted and unnecessary invasion of states' rights. The people of Maryland inherit a tradition of temperance, and we were effectually solving the liquor problem by local option. When a community wanted prohibition it got it. Now, however, that the Federal government has usurped the power and functions of the state, we hold that enforcement is the business of Federal officials. Any other course, in my opinion, would demoralize our police and courts and destroy our

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R5

#132

WHY NOT RITCHIE?

Issued by the
RITCHIE-FOR-PRESIDENT
COMMITTEE OF
MARYLAND

Gov. Albert Cabell Ritchie Being Sworn In For Fourth Term

Governor Ritchie has an unexcelled record as the four-time Governor of his State. He is thoroughly and militantly against prohibition, a strong State's Rights advocate, a Southerner by birth, whose political sympathy incline to the Democrats of the North, and withall a conservative who has the courage to state his position on virtually every leading question.—Lewiston Pennsylvania Gazette.

Gov. Ritchie's reasoning is sound on all matters affecting the interest of the public, so far as he has declared himself, and it is believed he has touched at all vital points in recent public addresses. Furthermore, he is frank in all things. There is no doubt where he stands on any of the matters he has discussed. It is evident, also, that he has the courage of his convictions and, that, in the event of his election to the presidency, he could be relied upon to manifest the same courage in the discharge of his duties as President.—Wilmington, Del., Every Evening.

Ritchie Gives Help To Small Colleges

THE interest of Gov. Albert C. Ritchie in education has been far seeing enough to include the smaller institutions on the following quotation from his message:

"The small college seems to have found a place in our national life as well as in our state life that certainly is not being filled, and I doubt if in many respects it can be filled, by the big universities with their thousands of students. In the colleges of two or three hundred students there are opportunities for personal contacts and ties between the best professors and their students that are not present in the big university. Because of this the students have opportunities to profit educationally more than their brothers in the larger schools. It also seems to me that in the small colleges the possibilities for the development of character and constructive work in building up great men are greater than in the universities; greater, so, in put the idea in another way, the chances for developing really great leaders are better in the small colleges than in the big university. Certainly the small college have wonderful opportunities to turn out men capable of exerting valuable and far-reaching influence in public life, and, in my mind, any institution that has carved out for itself any mission of this kind deserves to be put on its feet and should have our support".

SPEAKING OF AGRICULTURE, GOVERNOR RITCHIE SAID:

We all see now what government interference has meant for the farmer, and I think one can draw a lesson from the unhappy experiences of as well intentioned and as well constituted a Farm Board, and in Alex Legge certainly as able and competent a Chairman, as could be found. Here is a fine illustration of the insuperable difficulties you run into when you try to convert private into public business, because necessarily in this diverse Nation you cannot find one Procustean formula to apply. You at once run into territorial and group conflicts and favoritism, and utter inability to know whether if you help here you hurt there. You find one department of government helping where another department seems to be doing its best to hinder. You go up against loss and failure, and do harm where only good was hoped for.

We all see now that the industrial machine cannot run unless all its parts are in order, and that a very vital part of our business mechanism is agriculture. You cannot make the farmer the burden bearer, for if you wreck him, you wreck the works. There is a deal of truth in the statement of Governor Murray of Oklahoma that "civilization begins and ends with the plow, and that no Government can stand without freedom for the farmer, both from physical and financial slavery".

The world of industry and finance cannot afford to overlook the fact that the problems of agriculture are basic to the entire business system, and that radical and experimental changes in government may wreck both.

Exactly how best to solve these problems may be for trained minds to say, but they will never be solved by making them the football of politics. What a pity it is that it has taken a panic to show us that you cannot lift the farmer up by his own boot-straps, that you cannot make water run up hill, and that the law of supply and demand still works.

The key to it all is not to be found in preaching the unquestioned value of cooperation among the farmers alone, but in achieving a real and just cooperation by business and farm seen as a whole.

—Chicago, December 5, 1931.

affairs of Maryland.—Wilmington, Del., Every Evening.

There can be no manner of doubt that he (Gov. Ritchie) gave the country something about which it should think very seriously when he said the other day, "Government control and ownership is, in its last analysis, a species of communism."—Key West Florida Citizen.

One admirable thing about the Governor of Maryland is that he does not go behind the door when it comes to stating just how and where he stands. He is no pussyfooter. He is vigorous in opposing private business and, if he had his way, he would kick national prohibition out the back door without ceremony. That's the kind of a man Ritchie is.—Bangor Maine News.

In no better way could the Democratic Party show adherence to the principles it once cherished than by making Governor Ritchie its candidate in 1932.—Hartford Connecticut Courant.

Election to the Presidency of Governor Ritchie, with his clear-cut ideas of what constitutes good government, would be a welcome of rescuing self-government and rightful liberties from the hands of the usurpers.—Rockville Connecticut Leader.

In refreshing contrast, however, with this conventional Congress is the course of Governor Ritchie who says frankly that he wants to be President, is campaigning for it openly and believes that the issues on which he stands will eventually nominate and elect him.—New York Evening Post.

The country, and more particularly the Democratic Party, is going to hear a lot more about Governor Ritchie in the next three or four months.—Roanoke Times.

A man of fine attainments is Ritchie. His education is broad, his patriotism unquestioned. He has had good experience in administration, and he is by no means a novice in politics.—Lockport New York Journal.

Of all the four men mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, no one of them has a higher record for executive ability or a clearer understanding of the national problems which are clamoring for solution. Nor are his (Gov. Ritchie's) views of recent origin. He has preached them for years, and always with the reserved rights of the State uppermost in his treatment of them.—New Haven Connecticut Courier.

Governor Ritchie is demonstrating unusual strength. He is every inch a Democrat and a Southerner. No doubt he would command support throughout the South and would be in no way unacceptable in the North. At present it appears certain that Governor Ritchie will cut a considerable figure in the 1932 Convention. — Washington Post.

State Administration Of Ritchie Is Praised

THE career of Gov. Albert C. Ritchie in public office has been marked by his administrative ability, from the time that he first held state office up to the present. He has surrounded himself with the improvement of Maryland's administration. There is no Governor in the country equal to Governor Ritchie as an administrator", said Clinton W. Gilbert, Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, in that paper on June 11, 1931.

In further discussion of this quality there is the testimony of George Fort Milton, in the Nashville Tenn. of January 30, 1932, speaking of Gov. Ritchie's reorganization of the Maryland State government, said: Some eighty odd departments and institutions, for instance, were reduced to sixteen major departments and three minor ones; he installed a central purchasing bureau that made profit and favoritism impossible, saving the state some $296,000 a year; he made the state budget a real thing; he put today eighty-five per cent of all positions in the state government on a merit system (the spoils system); he put through a twenty-elections amendment that checked an annual expenditure of $500,000 and his budget system is recognized as one of the soundest and most effective now in operation".

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#33

Ritchie States' Rights Policy Is Fundamental

Democratic Presidential Nominee Believes All Powers Reserved Under Constitution—Not Only Prohibition—Should Be Guaranteed

Governor Ritchie is known throughout the United States as a determined supporter of the belief that the prohibition question should be settled by a return to the doctrine of States' rights, the historic fundamental upon which the Democratic Party was founded. Because the Maryland Governor, candidate for the Presidential nomination, has emphasized prohibition as the outstanding example of what can happen when the rights of States are surrendered, many persons think that his advocacy of local self-government does not go beyond the wet and dry issue. This is far from the truth.

Governor Ritchie's adherence to States' Rights does not deviate in the least from the principles held by those who first enunciated it. He insists that when the Constitution was drafted, reserving to the several States all the rights and powers not specifically granted to the Federal Government, safeguards against transgression by the Federal Government on the rights of the individual citizens were written in to stay.

It is the increasing centralization of government in any form—not only prohibition enforcement—at which Governor Ritchie aims when he calls for strict and absolute return to the fundamentals of Jeffersonian Democracy.

States Can Govern Best

This has been made clear in nearly all of his speeches, but public interest in prohibition has tended to obscure the broader picture. Fundamentally, Governor Ritchie believes that the State is the political unit best designed to know the needs and meet the requirements of its citizens. He does not believe that the Government at Washington can set up regulations which can be applied all over the nation. He believes that the conduct of individuals can only be controlled by the authorities in direct contact with them, and that it is a great mistake for the Federal government to attempt to direct the functions of State government as so many paternalistic laws in recent years have sought to do. He does not believe that the Federal government can remedy all faults and failures in either the governmental or economic life of the nation, and insists that those who run to Washington for aid are only increasing the difficulty at an ultimate and orderly solution.

Nowhere has Governor Ritchie made his general States' Rights policies more clear than in a speech which he made in Chicago in January of 1926. In it he said:

"To check this centralizing process and its increasing dangers, we must restore and develop the power and authority of the only government that in the very nature of things can ever be close to the people. That is the local government in each State, where each individual citizen may make his individual personality and his individual needs and views felt.

Gospel of Democrats

"That is the traditional gospel of our party. Since the Federal Constitution was set up, Federal centralization vs. State Rights has been a fundamental issue. On that issue the Democratic Party has always stood and always will stand. Faith in the States and belief in their rights! The rights of indestructible States in an indestructible Union!

"What is an indestructible State? It is, first and last, a State which has the fullest measure of local self-government. It is a State which has the right and the responsibility of deciding its domestic problems itself, and of settling its home affairs at home. It is a State which is trusted to do these things and which the Federal Government leaves alone while it is doing them.

"It is a State in which the people are allowed to lead their lives in freedom and in liberty, so long as they do no hurt to others and no injury to orderly government. It is a State in which standards of life and of personal conduct are not imposed upon the people who live in it by people who do not live in it through the mandates of the Federal Government. It is a State which demands the right guaranteed to it by the Constitution of living its life in its own way and permitting its sister States the same freedom.

"That is what an indestructible State is. Those things which make it so are indestructible too. They became the heritage of every State which entered the Federal Union and put its faith in the Constitution.

"Remember that the States created the Constitution. The Constitution did not create the States. We became a Republic composed of Republics, because each State was to be a Republic free to manage its own affairs within limits agreed upon in solemn covenant."

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THAT THIS NATION, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.—Abraham Lincoln.

DAILY NEWS PLATFORM

1—A Seat for Every Child in the Public Schools.
2—Better Service on the Car Lines.
3—Improved Traffic Conditions in the Streets.
4—Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.
5—Another Bridge Across the East River.
6—More and Better Parks.
7—A Navy Second to None.

RITCHIE WOULD WIN

The above caption means what it says: that Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland would win if the Democrats should nominate him for President.

Albert Cabell Ritchie

Here is why we think so. President Hoover has steamrollered the Republican convention into adopting a prohibition plank which recommends that the Federal Government go on trying to regulate the drinking habits and preferences of New Yorkers, Illinoisans, Michiganites, etc., to fit the religious beliefs of Idahoans, Texans, Kansans, etc.

"Steamrollered" is the correct word, because the straddle plank was forced down the throats of the liberal States with the almost unanimous help of the Southern delegations, whose members owe their political lives to the President.

In other words, the saloon is still to be barred everywhere in the country if Mr. Hoover's program wins.

* * *

The Standard Dictionary defines "saloon" as follows:

> A place devoted to the retailing and drinking of intoxicating liquor, but lacking the regular accommodation for food and lodging provided by hotels.

It so happens that New Yorkers, probably because of the cramped quarters they live in, like to go to such places to drink. That's why they now go to speakeasies.

For the ninety-ninth time, let us say New Yorkers don't care how or what Idahoans and Kansans drink. But we do insist that the Idahoans and Kansans stop trying to tell us how or what to drink. This fight will go on until the liberal States win that right to be let alone.

That means, we believe, that Mr. Hoover's straddle on prohibition has lost most of those States to him, unless the Democrats perform a similar straddle.

* * *

Well, much as we dislike to say it, Gov. Roosevelt of New York seems to be getting ready to ask his party for a liquor-straddle plank if his party nominates him. Most of his strength lies in the South and West. His liking for compromises has grown with the years, so much so that some extremists are calling him just another Hoover. And Gov. Roosevelt has of late been very quiet about prohibition.

* * *

This being the case, we believe Albert C. Ritchie is the logical man for the Democrats to nominate, if they want to win. He should, of course, be nominated on a platform calling for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, with every assurance given the dry States of their right to go on being as dry as they wish, forever and ever.

* * *

Ritchie's conservatism and his uncompromising wetness would win most of the powerful Northern and Eastern States, not to mention attracting important money into the Democratic campaign fund.

He comes from the borderland State of Maryland. Thus the Smith-Roosevelt fight would not hurt him in pivotal New York State; and the South could be expected to go for him in traditional Democratic style. There would be no religious issue in his case.

Ritchie's conservatism might work against him in some of the cow States, where the Borahs and Norbecks and Nyes pound the tin pan of imitation radicalism. But would the cow States like Hoover any better?

The voters there could either swallow Hoover, or sit at home and sulk on election day, or go howling after some third-party candidate who hasn't yet appeared on the hori-

THE INQUIRING PHOTOGRAPHER

Every Day He Asks a Question and Pictures Those Questioned

The News will pay $5 for every question submitted and used in this column. Today's award goes to C. Brewster Lee, 1329 Teaneck Road, West Englewood, N. J.

THE QUESTION.

Do you think that station W[illegible] has adopted a good policy in [illegible]ing announcers give their [illegible] instead of their names [illegible] of a program?

THE PLA[illegible]

Bergenline Av[illegible]
West New York

THE [illegible]

Ernest C[illegible]

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Salute to Freedom

by

Frances M. Aschbacher